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CURRENT PREVALENCE OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN THE UNITED STATES¹

January 1-28, 1933

The prevalence of certain important communicable diseases, as indicated by weekly telegraphic reports from State health departments to the United States Public Health Service, is summarized in this report. The underlying statistical data are published weekly in Public Health Reports, under the section entitled "Prevalence of Disease."

Influenza.—During the current 4-week period 123,055 cases of influenza were reported in 37² States as compared with 157,682 for the preceding four weeks and 6,882, 24,656, and 10,089 for the corresponding periods of 1932, 1931, and 1930, respectively. From a maximum of 54,694 cases reported during the first week of January and 53,120 during the last week of December, the number has declined to 10,273 for the week ended February 4, which is still approximately double the number reported for that week in 1932. The peak of reported cases was well passed in all sections, but the reports were still particularly high in the Northeast.

In the 85 cities included in the Census Bureau's Weekly Health Index the death rate from all causes reached a maximum of 14.7 per 1,000 (annual basis) for the last week of December, and has declined steadily to 12.1 for the week ended February 4, a lower figure than that for the corresponding week of 1930 or 1931, but higher than in 1932. Many of the New England cities still showed high death rates for the week ended February 4, but in other sections the peak was well passed.

Meningococcus meningitis.—The incidence of meningococcus meningitis increased about 50 per cent during the current 4-week period over the preceding four weeks. The number of cases (362) was about 15 per cent in excess of the number reported for the corresponding period last year, but was only about 60 per cent of the number

¹ From the Office of Statistical Investigations, U. S. Public Health Service. The numbers of States included for the various diseases are as follows: Typhoid fever, 47; poliomyelitis, 48; meningococcus meningitis, 48; smallpox, 48; measles, 45; diphtheria, 47; scarlet fever, 47; influenza, 38 States and New York City. The District of Columbia is counted as a State in these reports.

² The States included are those having continuous records for four years. Kansas is omitted because of the sudden and unusual increase in the number of cases reported immediately following a special letter from the State health officer to physicians asking their cooperation in obtaining complete reports.

reported in 1931 and 40 per cent of the number in 1930 for the same period. The disease seemed to be most prevalent in States in the North and South Central geographic areas. In Illinois 68 cases were reported for the current period, as against 35 for the same period last year, and in Iowa 19 cases as compared with 2 last year. In Texas 2 cases were reported for this period last year, and in Oklahoma no cases, whereas for the current period there were 8 and 12 cases reported in these States, respectively. The total number of cases from the South Central group of States was more than twice the number reported for the same period last year. The New England and Middle Atlantic States reported decreases, as did also the Mountain and Pacific areas.

Smallpox.—Each geographic area reported an appreciable decrease in the incidence of smallpox as compared with the corresponding period in recent years. In the New England States, where the disease was unusually prevalent at this time last year, with 140 cases in the 4-week period, only 3 cases were reported this year. Other areas reported decreases ranging from 20 per cent in the Mountain area to 85 per cent in the Middle Atlantic. For the entire reporting area the number of cases totaled 642, as compared with 2,084, 4,276, and, 6,552 for the corresponding period in the years 1932, 1931, and 1930, respectively.

Scarlet fever.—The scarlet fever incidence was slightly higher during the current 4-week period than for the corresponding period last year, and more than 2,000 cases above the average for recent years was reported. For the combined reporting area the number of cases totaled 21,507. The disease seemed to be most prevalent in the East North Central States. Other groups closely approximated last year's incidence, and the South Central group reported a 33 per cent decrease in the number of cases from that reported for the same period last year.

Measles.—There were 21,656 cases of measles reported for the four weeks ended January 28, approximately 7,700 more than were reported for the preceding 4-week period. For the country as a whole the number of cases was only about 80 per cent of the number reported for the corresponding period last year and 70 per cent of the number in 1931. It closely approximated the figure (22,989 cases) for 1930. In relation to the incidence for the same period last year, the New England and Middle Atlantic, East South Central, and Pacific areas showed decreases, while the North Central, South Atlantic, West South Central, and Mountain States showed appreciable increases. In the West North Central States the number of cases reported for the current period was almost three times the number reported last year at this time.

Diphtheria.—The number of cases of diphtheria for the current period was 4,191, as compared with 6,730, 5,429, and 6,706 for the corresponding period in the years 1932, 1931, and 1930 respectively. For the country as a whole, as well as for each geographic area except the South Central areas, the incidence was the lowest for this period in the five years for which data are available. As much as a 50 per cent decrease from last year's figure was reported for some areas, while others reported a decline of only about 25 per cent.

Poliomyelitis.—The incidence of poliomyelitis continued to decline through the month of January. For the current four weeks 82 cases were reported. This number represented a decline of approximately 50 per cent from last year's figure for the same period and 60 per cent from the number of cases for the corresponding period in 1931. For this period in 1930 and 1929, more nearly normal years, there were 77 and 65 cases, respectively. Seven cases of poliomyelitis were reported from Arizona as against none last year, and this seemed to be responsible for the 25 per cent increase in the Mountain area. All other areas reported decreases.

Typhoid fever.—Due in part to an outbreak of typhoid fever in Chamberlain, S. Dak., the incidence for the country as a whole showed an increase instead of the expected seasonal decrease. Only one other State, California, reported an appreciable increase over last year's figure. From South Dakota 251 cases were reported for the current period, as compared with 9 for the same period last year; and while the figure from California was not large (27), it was more than twice the number reported for this period last year. A comparison of geographic areas shows that exclusive of the incidence in those two States, the disease was considerably less prevalent in each area during the current period than in the corresponding period last year. In fact, in some sections the incidence was the lowest in recent years.

Deaths, all causes.—The average death rate in large cities, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, for the four weeks ended January 28 was 13.1. For the corresponding period in 1932, 1931, and 1930 the rate was 12.3, 14.5, and 13.0, respectively. For the week ended February 4 the rate was 12.1, as compared with 11.8, 14.3, and 13.7 for the corresponding period in the years 1932, 1931, and 1930, respectively.

RELATION BETWEEN TRYPANOCIDAL AND SPIROCHETICIDAL ACTIVITIES OF NEOARSPHENAMINE

III. Uniformity of Effect of Different Types of Neoarsphenamine on the Serological Reactions in Human Syphilis¹

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In earlier reports (1) and (2) it has been shown that certain specimens of neoarsphenamine varying greatly in trypanocidal activity gave substantially equal results in the treatment and in the prophylaxis of syphilis in rabbits. This disagreement in the results between the trypanocidal and spirocheticidal tests indicated the necessity of ascertaining the efficacy of these products in the treatment of syphilis in man.

A very interesting comparison of the therapeutic activity of neoarsphenamine as measured by the trypanocidal test in animals and the spirocheticidal efficacy in man was reported by Dale and White (3). In this report a parallelism was found to exist between the dose of neoarsphenamine necessary to free the human chancre of *Treponema pallidum* in 18 to 20 hours and the minimal effective dose in mice inoculated with *Trypanosoma equiperdum*.

The products used in the present investigation are the same as those used in the reports referred to above (1) (2). Neoarsphenamine brand E was the most effective in trypanocidal activity, and brand F proved to be the least efficient. While it would have been desirable for comparative purposes to use in the work here reported the same method employed by Dale and White, it was impossible, as the material, covering the several stages of the disease, did not lend itself to a technique adapted only for primary darkfield-positive cases.

All the cases of syphilis treated during a given period in the United States Marine Hospital at Stapleton, N. Y., were divided into two groups of equal size for treatment, one group receiving the product E and the other product F. In this manner the therapeutic efficacy of two types of neoarsphenamine in the treatment of the various stages of syphilis in man could be comparatively studied. The effect of the treatment was judged by the quantitative Kahn precipitation test before, during, and after the course of treatment. The appraisal of the efficiency of the treatment is based upon the direction of the modification of the quantitative serum reaction, which is recorded as reduced, unaffected, or increased. All cases reporting two or more serological tests, regardless of the treatment received, are included, and the cases with only one serological test or with negative report in all tests are excluded.

¹ From the United States Marine Hospital, Stapleton, N. Y., and the National Institute of Health, Washington, D. C. Submitted for publication July 6, 1932.

The few cases which received more than two courses of treatment were generally unsatisfactory for consideration in the comparative study of the effect of treatment, as they represented mostly latent and tertiary syphilis with doubtful quantitative serum tests, and with considerable previous treatment. This report does not consider the permanent effect but only the immediate effect of the treatment as indicated by the comparison of the serum tests.

A complete physical examination was made preliminary to administering arsenical treatment. The patient was questioned concerning any reactions following the last treatment, with special reference to any toxic skin eruptions.

Each dose of 0.9 gram of drug was dissolved in 100 c.c. sterile distilled water. The first injection for each patient consisted of 0.6 gram, and thereafter every injection consisted of 0.9 gram throughout the entire course. All injections were given by the intravenous gravity method.

The course of treatment consisted of eight injections of neoarsphenamine and eight injections of mercury at weekly intervals. What influence the mercury might have had on the reacting substances in the serum we are not prepared to say.

The result of the comparison is indicated in Table 1.

TABLE 1.—Effect on reacting substances in quantitative Kahn tests of neoarsphenamine E (of high trypanocidal activity) and F (of low trypanocidal activity)

Patients receiving—	Cases compared	Effect in serum tests		
		Reduced	No effect	Increased
E NEOARSPHENAMINE.				
1 course.	54	244	2	8
Primary syphilis.	47	39	1	7
Secondary syphilis.	6	5	0	1
Latent syphilis.	14	14	0	0
Tertiary syphilis.	19	15	1	3
	8	5	0	3
2 courses.	7	5	1	1
Primary syphilis.	2	2	0	0
Secondary syphilis.	1	1	0	0
Latent syphilis.	2	2	0	0
Tertiary syphilis.	2	0	1	1
F NEOARSPHENAMINE.				
1 course.	56	45	7	4
Primary syphilis.	43	33	7	3
Secondary syphilis.	7	6	1	0
Latent syphilis.	13	11	1	1
Tertiary syphilis.	13	10	2	1
	10	6	3	1
2 courses.	13	12	0	1
Primary syphilis.	2	2	0	0
Secondary syphilis.	5	5	0	0
Latent syphilis.	3	3	0	0
Tertiary syphilis.	3	2	0	1

¹ 100 per cent.
² 81.5 per cent.

³ 3.7 per cent.
⁴ 14.8 per cent.

⁵ 80.4 per cent.
⁶ 12.5 per cent.

⁷ 7.1 per cent.

After the exclusion of unsuitable cases, as above specified, 54 cases remained in the E group, and 56 in the F group. These are classified in the table according as to whether they received one or two courses of treatment, and according to the type of syphilis which they represented, whether primary, secondary, latent, or tertiary. The results on the reacting substance in the serum are indicated for each subdivision. It is seen that, in general, the different kinds of cases are divided fairly evenly, numerically, between the E group and the F group, and the results indicate no basis for choice in the products under investigation.

Favorable results are noted in 44 (81.5 per cent) of the group receiving neoarsphenamine E, no effect in 2 (3.7 per cent), and in 8 cases (14.8 per cent) the reacting substances in the serum increased. In 45 cases (80.4 per cent) of the F group the reacting substance in the serum is recorded as reduced, in 7 cases (12.5 per cent) as unaffected, and 4 cases (7.1 per cent) show an increase after the treatment.

In regard to the amount of increase or decrease, there is likewise no significant basis for choice between the two neoarsphenamines. Of the cases showing reduction of reacting substance, those in the E group had an aggregate reduction in Kahn units from 11,160 to 2,112, or a reduction of 81 per cent, and those in the F group had a reduction of 83 per cent, from 9,184 to 1,552. The aggregate unitage of the cases unaffected by the treatment was 264 for the E group and 84 for the F group. The cases in the E group with increased Kahn reaction after treatment changed in aggregate unitage from 2,424 to 4,700, and those in the F group from 3,120 to 4,880. Thus the total unitage in the E group decreased from 13,848 to 7,076, or 49 per cent, while the total unitage in the F group decreased 47 per cent, from 12,388 to 6,516.

REACTIONS

Unfavorable reactions occurred after the administration of the neoarsphenamines in 14 cases of the total of 156 cases treated; the 156 cases were divided equally between the E group and the F group. This represented one reaction in every 11.1 cases treated, or 1 reaction to every 76 treatments, the approximate number of injections being 1,063.

The frequency of reactions after the product E was 1 in every 13 cases, 6 in 78 cases; after product F, 1 in every 9.8 cases, 8 in 78 cases. The 6 reactions after product E comprised 2 vasomotor reactions and 2 cases each of jaundice and of dermatitis. The 8 reactions after product F comprised 1 Herxheimer, 1 unclassified, 3 vasomotor reactions, and 3 cases of dermatitis.

The cases reporting reactions of most interest were one severe exfoliative dermatitis after the seventh treatment in the first series of

product F, and two cases of jaundice occurring in the third course of treatment of the product E.

CONCLUSION

From the limited data presented, it is indicated that two neoarsphenamines, previously reported as varying in their trypanocidal activity, but presenting no noteworthy difference in the spirocheticidal activity in syphilis in rabbits, when used in the routine treatment of syphilis, together with mercury, have shown no significant difference in their ability to influence the reacting substances in sera from cases of syphilis in man.

REFERENCES

- (1) Probey and McCoy: Pub. Health Rep., vol. 45, 1930, p. 1716.
- (2) Probey, T. F.: Pub. Health Rep., vol. 47, 1932, p. 429.
- (3) Dale and White: Lancet, vol. 202, 1922, p. 779.

COURT DECISION RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH

Statute relative to unlawful possession of narcotics construed.—(California District Court of Appeal, First District, Division 1; People v. Belli, 15 P. (2d) 809; decided Nov. 1, 1932.) In a prosecution for illegally possessing morphine, the evidence for the State was to the effect that, just prior to his arrest, the defendant dropped a package containing morphine on the sidewalk and that such package was immediately picked up by another person. The defendant contended that such evidence was legally insufficient to establish possession on his part within the meaning of the State narcotic law (Laws 1927, ch. 60, sec. 1) because it affirmatively showed that no narcotics were found in his possession but that they were taken from the other person. In holding that the evidence was sufficient to establish possession within the meaning of the narcotic law, the district court of appeal said:

* * * As held in People v. Herbert, 59 Cal. App. 158, 210 P. 276, in order to establish possession within the meaning of said act [narcotic law], it is necessary to prove that the possession was immediate and exclusive and under the dominion and control of the person charged with such possession. But nowhere do the terms of the act require, nor, so far as our attention has been called, do any of the decisions interpreting the act hold, as appellant seems to contend, that proof of possession at the very time of arrest is essential. Here, as shown, it appears from the evidence adduced in support of the prosecution's case that, immediately preceding his arrest, appellant had the narcotics in his immediate and exclusive possession and under his dominion and control and that, upon divesting himself thereof, the same were picked up immediately by Wilson, which, in our opinion, is legally sufficient to establish possession on the part of appellant within the meaning of said act.

FINAL SUMMARY OF MORTALITY STATISTICS, 1931

A provisional summary of mortality statistics for the registration area of the United States for 1931 was published in the Public Health Reports for February 3, 1933, pages 125-127. The final figures have just been issued by the Bureau of the Census and are printed in the following table:

Mortality Statistics, 1931

Cause of death	Deaths and death rates in the United States registration area, 1931-1930			
	Number		Rate per 100,000 estimated population	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Total deaths (all causes) ¹	1,322,587	1,343,356	1,107.5	1,133.1
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	5,382	5,698	4.5	4.8
Smallpox	95	165	.1	.1
Measles	3,576	3,820	3.0	3.2
Scarlet fever	2,650	2,279	2.2	1.9
Whooping cough	4,619	5,707	3.9	4.5
Diphtheria	5,738	5,222	4.8	4.9
Influenza	31,701	23,066	26.5	19.5
Dysentery	2,441	3,386	2.0	2.8
Erysipelas	2,275	2,508	1.9	2.1
Acute poliomyelitis and acute polioencephalitis	2,096	1,370	1.8	1.2
Lethargic or epidemic encephalitis	972	1,062	.8	.9
Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis	2,532	4,211	2.4	3.6
Tuberculosis (all forms)	81,395	84,741	68.2	71.5
Of the respiratory system	72,615	75,120	60.7	63.4
Of the meninges, central nervous system	2,709	2,985	2.3	2.5
Other forms	6,171	6,026	5.2	5.6
Syphilis ²	16,454	16,676	13.8	14.1
Malaria	2,536	3,403	2.1	2.9
Cancer and other malignant tumors	112,141	115,265	98.9	97.2
Of the buccal cavity	3,563	3,543	3.0	3.0
Of the pharynx	1,004	1,011	.8	.9
Of the esophagus	2,088	1,866	1.7	1.6
Of the stomach and duodenum	25,397	25,408	21.3	21.4
Of the liver and biliary passages	10,290	10,388	8.6	8.8
Of the pancreas	3,139	2,969	2.6	2.5
Of other digestive tract and peritoneum	17,919	17,151	15.0	14.5
Of the respiratory system	4,039	3,848	3.4	3.2
Of the uterus	14,464	14,132	12.1	11.9
Of other female genital organs	2,565	2,290	2.1	1.9
Of the breast	11,444	10,912	9.6	9.2
Of the male genito-urinary organs	9,184	8,661	7.7	7.3
Of the skin	2,986	2,019	2.5	2.5
Of other or unspecified organs	10,109	10,037	8.5	8.5
Rheumatism and gout	4,133	4,400	3.5	3.8
Diabetes mellitus	24,331	22,528	20.4	19.0
Pellagra	5,091	6,333	4.3	5.3
Pernicious anemia	3,734	3,908	3.1	3.3
Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	3,933	4,188	3.3	3.5
Meningitis (nonepidemic)	2,782	3,043	2.3	2.6
Cerebral hemorrhage, embolism, thrombosis, and softening	98,376	100,646	83.2	84.9
Hemiplegia, other paralysis, cause not specified	4,035	4,671	3.4	3.9
Diseases of the heart	253,985	255,064	212.7	213.5
Acute endocarditis	3,086	3,913	3.1	3.3
Chronic endocarditis, valvular diseases	62,473	60,482	52.3	56.1
Diseases of myocardium	117,904	115,864	95.7	97.7
Other diseases of the heart	69,922	66,825	58.6	56.4
Arteriosclerosis (coronary arteries excepted)	21,027	21,868	17.6	18.4
Other diseases of the circulatory system	6,243	6,335	5.3	5.3
Bronchitis	4,586	4,602	3.8	4.2
Pneumonia (all forms)	96,074	98,057	81.2	82.2
Respiratory diseases other than bronchitis and pneumonia (all forms)	9,415	9,389	7.9	8.1
Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	7,259	7,300	6.1	6.3

¹ Exclusive of stillbirths.² Includes tabes dorsalis (sociometer ataxia) and general paralysis of the insane.

Mortality Statistics, 1931—Continued

Cause of death	Deaths and death rates in the United States registration area, 1931-1930			
	Number	Rate per 100,000 estimated population		
		1931	1930	1931*
Diarrhea and enteritis	21,723	31,192	20.7	26.3
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years)	18,704	23,294	15.7	19.6
Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over)	6,019	7,898	5.0	6.7
Appendicitis	18,113	18,100	15.2	15.3
Hernia, intestinal obstruction	12,589	12,176	10.5	10.3
Cirrhosis of the liver	8,851	8,583	7.4	7.2
Nephritis	104,119	107,619	87.2	90.8
Puerperal septicemia	5,445	5,439	4.6	4.6
Puerperal causes other than puerperal septicemia	8,794	9,726	7.4	8.2
Congenital malformations and diseases of early infancy	67,426	72,246	56.5	60.9
Suicide	20,088	19,551	16.8	15.6
Homicide	11,160	10,617	9.3	9.0
Accidental and unspecified external causes	93,811	95,527	78.6	84.6
Burns (configurations excepted)*	5,893	6,523	4.9	5.5
Accidental drowning	7,545	7,450	6.3	6.3
Accidental shooting	3,041	3,120	2.5	2.6
Accidental falls	20,536	20,030	17.0	16.9
Crushing	6,749	6,541	5.7	5.5
Excessive heat (burns excepted)	2,768	1,487	2.3	1.3
Other external causes	47,450	50,376	39.7	42.8
All other defined causes	95,194	97,896	79.7	82.6
Unknown or ill-defined causes	22,517	24,804	18.9	21.0
SUPPLEMENTAL				
Mine and quarry accidents	1,840	2,560	1.5	2.2
Machinery accidents	1,630	2,065	1.4	1.7
Railroad accidents	5,243	5,773	4.4	4.9
Collision with automobile	1,651	1,700	1.4	1.5
Other railroad accidents	3,592	4,012	3.0	3.4
Street-car accidents	1,094	1,174	.9	1.0
Collision with automobile	410	463	.4	.4
Other street-car accidents	675	711	.6	.6
Automobile accidents (excluding collision with railroad trains and street cars)	30,042	29,080	25.2	24.5
Other transportation accidents	2,804	2,704	2.3	2.3

* Includes deaths from this cause where the accident occurred in a mine or quarry, by machinery, or in connection with transportation.

† Includes air, motor cycle, and water transportation accidents.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED JANUARY 28, 1933

[From the Weekly Health Index, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce]

	Week ended Jan. 28, 1933	Corresponding week, 1932
Data from 85 large cities of the United States:		
Total deaths	8,800	8,075
Deaths per 1,000 population, annual basis	12.4	11.5
Deaths under 1 year of age	651	596
Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 estimated live births ¹	57	49
Deaths per 1,000 population, annual basis, first 4 weeks of year	13.1	12.0
Data from industrial insurance companies:		
Policies in force	63,080,905	74,193,592
Number of death claims	16,086	13,841
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	12.6	9.8
Death claims per 1,000 policies, first 4 weeks of year, annual rate	11.8	10.0

¹ 1933, 81 cities; 1932, 73 cities.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary, and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers

Reports for Weeks ended February 4, 1933, and February 6, 1932

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended February 4, 1933, and February 6, 1932

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended Feb. 4, 1933	Week ended Feb. 6, 1932	Week ended Feb. 4, 1933	Week ended Feb. 6, 1932	Week ended Feb. 4, 1933	Week ended Feb. 6, 1932	Week ended Feb. 4, 1933	Week ended Feb. 6, 1932
New England States:								
Maine	2	6	1,025	77		581	1	0
New Hampshire	1	2			1	13	0	0
Vermont	6					100	0	0
Massachusetts	33	46	56	9	197	345	2	1
Rhode Island	5	9	19			1,054	0	0
Connecticut	11	3	210	6	157	128	1	1
Middle Atlantic States:								
New York	55	145	181	102	1,815	1,363	11	12
New Jersey	22	48	278	14	641	113	1	5
Pennsylvania	98	122			1,099	1,441	3	4
East North Central States:								
Ohio	62	71	44	11	528	202	0	2
Indiana	46	76	116	53	16	143	2	10
Illinois	48	124	67	80	179	151	14	8
Michigan	24	74	37	6	504	313	2	3
Wisconsin	3	35	754	44	244	133	3	2
West North Central States:								
Minnesota	8	7	6	1	754	6	2	0
Iowa	13	7				3	2	0
Missouri	34	40	30	5	282	26	4	4
North Dakota	4	3	609		55	7	0	0
South Dakota	1	5	8	9	3	76	0	1
Nebraska	9	5	276	127	17	24	1	5
Kansas	8	25	26	21	172	85	6	0
South Atlantic States:								
Delaware	3	2	13				0	0
Maryland	11	34	328	28	6	14	1	3
District of Columbia	5	19	4	2	4		0	0
Virginia	20				106		3	
West Virginia	10	36	379	65	310	292	0	0
North Carolina	36	32	406	29	316	179	3	1
South Carolina	17	17	2,286	443	74	369	1	1
Georgia	18	8	571	171	2	7	1	0
Florida	7	19	55	5	5	9	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

*Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers
for weeks ended February 4, 1933, and February 6, 1932—Continued*

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended Feb. 4, 1933	Week ended Feb. 6, 1932	Week ended Feb. 4, 1933	Week ended Feb. 6, 1932	Week ended Feb. 4, 1933	Week ended Feb. 6, 1932	Week ended Feb. 4, 1933	Week ended Feb. 6, 1932
East South Central States:								
Kentucky	23	56	60	209		68	4	3
Tennessee	13	31	277	159	18	29	0	2
Alabama	23	25	234	70	12	3	1	4
Mississippi	18	13					0	1
West South Central States:								
Arkansas	2	20	235	33	10	2	0	1
Louisiana	14	21	44	23	11	97	1	0
Oklahoma	13	40	408	445		1	8	0
Texas	100	74	507	76	558	15	2	0
Mountain States:								
Montana	5	2	576	1,050	187	94	0	0
Idaho	4	1	4		88		0	0
Wyoming			8	6	30		0	0
Colorado	2	13	76		7	40	0	1
New Mexico	13	57	52	76	3	12	0	0
Arizona			24	70	4		0	0
Utah				125	1	1	0	3
Pacific States:								
Washington	11		1		0	514	1	2
Oregon	7	3	117	148	57	68	0	0
California	44	78	294	306	312	325	3	3
Total.	912	1,420	10,880	5,013	8,794	8,113	85	83

Division and State	Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended Feb. 4, 1933	Week ended Feb. 6, 1932	Week ended Feb. 4, 1933	Week ended Feb. 6, 1932	Week ended Feb. 4, 1933	Week ended Feb. 6, 1932	Week ended Feb. 4, 1933	Week ended Feb. 6, 1932
New England States:								
Maine	0	0	41	19	0	0	5	2
New Hampshire	0	0	25	14	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	16	6	0	4	0	0
Massachusetts	0	3	322	523	0	3	3	3
Rhode Island	0	0	31	37	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	2	149	87	4	8	1	0
Middle Atlantic States:								
New York	2	5	1,052	1,071	0	5	10	15
New Jersey	1	4	304	204	0	0	3	4
Pennsylvania	0	1	1,008	658	0	0	6	22
East North Central States:								
Ohio	1	0	518	414	22	34	5	11
Indiana	1	2	122	151	2	33	7	3
Illinois	1	10	475	446	16	5	9	4
Michigan	1	0	443	366	3	2	3	4
Wisconsin	0	1	177	96	8	3	1	0
West North Central States:								
Minnesota	0	0	69	128	6	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	38	55	24	25	1	2
Missouri	0	1	117	95	1	17	6	3
North Dakota	0	0	18	18	0	17	0	1
South Dakota	0	0	21	7	0	11	1	1
Nebraska	0	0	24	26	6	6	1	0
Kansas	2	0	61	52	1	2	4	2
South Atlantic States:								
Delaware	0	0	10	14	0	0	1	0
Maryland	0	0	83	120	0	0	3	4
District of Columbia	0	0	15	23	0	1	1	0
Virginia	0	1	32		0		4	14
West Virginia	1	0	30	47	0	4	4	9
North Carolina	0	1	33	76	1	4	4	8
South Carolina	0	0	4	9	0	0	0	8
Georgia	0	2	14	7	0	0	5	15
Florida	0	0	5	2	0	0	2	7

See footnotes at end of table.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended February 4, 1933, and February 6, 1932—Continued

Division and State	Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended Feb. 4, 1933	Week ended Feb. 6, 1932	Week ended Feb. 4, 1933	Week ended Feb. 6, 1932	Week ended Feb. 4, 1933	Week ended Feb. 6, 1932	Week ended Feb. 4, 1933	Week ended Feb. 6, 1932
East South Central States:								
Kentucky	0	3	48	89	0	16	5	11
Tennessee	0	0	21	46	3	6	10	6
Alabama ¹	0	1	27	20	2	2	4	17
Mississippi	0	0	13	12	0	17	3	10
West South Central States:								
Arkansas	1	0	13	14	7	29	1	5
Louisiana	0	0	8	23	0	5	3	9
Oklahoma ²	0	0	26	41	8	29	0	9
Texas ³	0	0	72	89	28	28	4	11
Mountain States:								
Montana	0	0	26	32	1	1	1	1
Idaho	0	0	6	2	18	4	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	46	58	0	3	1	1
New Mexico	0	0	9	16	0	0	1	11
Arizona	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
Utah ⁴	0	0	15	17	0	0	0	0
Pacific States:								
Washington	0	0	44	60	4	16	1	2
Oregon	0	0	15	20	1	5	2	2
California	1	3	237	143	34	7	12	3
Total	12	40	5,929	5,456	194	355	137	234

¹ New York City only.² Week ended Friday.³ Typhus fever, week ended Feb. 4, 1933, 15 cases: 1 case in North Carolina, 8 cases in Georgia, 1 case in Alabama, and 5 cases in Texas.⁴ Figures for 1933 are exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following summary of cases reported monthly by States is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week:

State	Meningo-coccus meningitis	Diphtheria	Influenza	Malaria	Menses	Pelagra	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
<i>November, 1932</i>										
Hawaii Territory	1	19	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	0
<i>December, 1932</i>										
California	18	233	5,440	1	233	3	8	522	29	37
Delaware	—	15	19	—	5	—	0	48	0	3
District of Columbia	5	26	207	—	8	—	0	60	0	0
Kansas	7	96	90,056	—	60	—	5	352	5	7
Mississippi	8	54	30,196	1,045	283	176	1	75	2	6
Missouri	16	247	1,307	3	116	—	0	478	1	14
Nevada	9	103	—	—	—	—	0	10	0	2
Puerto Rico	—	48	230	7,579	221	2	0	—	0	15
South Carolina	—	162	6,450	660	120	107	4	51	5	15
Texas	3	632	6,781	214	—	1	2	490	—	39
Washington	5	25	1,202	—	14	—	0	132	43	14

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November, 1932		Hookworm disease:	Cases	Scabies:	Cases
Hawaii Territory:	Cases	Mississippi	129	Kansas	6
Chicken pox	1	South Carolina	100	Septic sore throat:	
Conjunctivitis, follicular	71	Kansas	1	California	9
Filariasis	1	Washington	1	Kansas	6
Hookworm disease	47	Puerto Rico	2	Missouri	8
Leprosy	3	Washington	1	South Carolina	2
Mumps	2	Leprosy:		Tetanus:	
Tetanus	4	Puerto Rico	2	California	3
Trachoma	135	Washington	1	Kansas	1
Whooping cough	12	Lethargic encephalitis:		Puerto Rico	15
		California	6	Tetanus, infantile:	
		District of Columbia	1	Puerto Rico	20
		South Carolina	6	Trachoma:	
		Washington	1	California	4
		Mumps:		Kansas	1
		California	349	Mississippi	2
Botulism:		Delaware	10	Puerto Rico	1
California	3	Kansas	300	Trichinosis:	
Chickenpox:		Mississippi	163	California	1
California	1,152	Missouri	118	Tularaemia:	
Delaware	26	Puerto Rico	15	Kansas	7
District of Columbia	101	Washington	58	Missouri	49
Kansas	500	Ophthalmia neonatorum:		South Carolina	1
Mississippi	631	California	2	Typhus fever:	
Missouri	538	Delaware	4	South Carolina	1
Nevada	28	Mississippi	8	Undulant fever:	
Puerto Rico	11	Puerto Rico	16	California	10
South Carolina	161	Washington	22	Kansas	8
Washington	428	Ophthalmia neonatorum:		Missouri	2
Diarrhea:		California	2	South Carolina	1
South Carolina	438	Paratyphoid fever:		Vincent's angina:	
Dysentery:		California	1	Kansas	3
California (amebic)	11	South Carolina	3	South Carolina	1
California (bacillary)	23	Texas	9	Whooping cough:	
Mississippi (amebic)	21	Washington	1	California	758
Missouri	3	Puerperal septicemia:		Delaware	27
Puerto Rico	1,932	Mississippi	15	District of Columbia	26
Washington	1	Puerto Rico	15	Kansas	64
Filariasis:		Washington	3	Mississippi	367
Puerto Rico	4	Rabies in animals:		Missouri	58
Food poisoning:		California	65	Nevada	1
California	78	Delaware	4	Puerto Rico	67
German measles:		Mississippi	4	South Carolina	172
California	25	Missouri	11	Washington	58
Kansas	2	South Carolina	7		
Washington	9	Washington	3		

WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

City reports for week ended January 28, 1933

State and city	Diphtheria cases	Influenza		Measles cases	Pneumonia deaths	Scarlet fever cases	Small-pox cases	Tuberculosis deaths	Typhoid fever cases	Whooping cough cases	Deaths, all causes
		Cases	Deaths								
Maine:											
Portland	0	12	3	0	8	0	0	1	0	15	33
New Hampshire:											
Concord	0		2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	14
Nashua	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Vermont:											
Barre	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Burlington	1		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts:											
Boston	8	18	7	32	66	102	0	12	2	62	273
Fall River	1	4	2	0	12	6	0	1	0	4	44
Springfield	0		1	4	4	9	0	1	0	12	50
Worcester	3		0	7	5	20	0	3	2	14	53
Rhode Island:											
Pawtucket	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Providence	3	12	6	0	12	19	0	1	0	22	63
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport	0	24	0	13	6	4	0	1	0	1	40
Hartford	0	4	2	6	19	2	0	1	0	4	51
New Haven	0	3	3	0	11	8	0	2	0	14	66
New York:											
Buffalo	3		1	8	19	47	0	8	0	33	132
New York	61	138	45	505	250	274	0	106	2	124	1,659
Rochester	1	42	1	1	18	22	0	1	0	7	95
Syracuse	0	30	4	2	8	27	0	5	0	6	50
New Jersey:											
Camden	5	5	3	1	2	10	0	0	0	0	32
Newark	3	70	0	136	12	34	0	2	0	16	114
Trenton	0	17	2	0	11	16	0	3	0	17	47

City reports for week ended January 28, 1933—Continued

City reports for week ended January 23, 1933—Continued

State and city	Diph- theria cases	Influenza		Men- sles cases	Pneu- monia deaths	Scar- let fever cases	Small- pox cases	Tuber- culosis deaths	Ty- phoid cases	Whoop- ing cough cases	Deaths, all causes
		Cases	Deaths								
Florida:											
Miami.	3	20	2	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	26
St. Petersburg											
Tampa.	2	5	5	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	23
Kentucky:											
Ashland	2		0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Lexington	0		0	1	4	2	0	2	0	0	24
Louisville	14	3	0	0	18	9	0	2	0	0	83
Tennessee:											
Memphis	5		7	2	5	0	1	5	0	8	102
Nashville	1		2	2	5	5	0	1	0	1	44
Alabama:											
Birmingham	1	11	0	0	6	4	0	1	0	7	51
Mobile	2		0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	13
Montgomery	0	5		0		0	0		0	0	
Arkansas:											
Fort Smith	1			0		1	0		0	0	
Little Rock	2		1	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	
Louisiana:											
New Orleans	4	8	6	0	16	5	0	12	0	1	145
Shreveport	0		2	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	43
Oklahoma:											
Muskogee	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tulsa	0		0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	
Texas:											
Dallas	7	3	8	7	7	7	0	0	1	9	45
Fort Worth	3		0	15	5	2	1	3	0	0	34
Galveston	2		0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	14
Houston	6		4	20	9	3	0	3	0	6	82
San Antonio	3		6	2	3	0	0	4	0	0	50
Montana:											
Billings	0		0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Great Falls	0		0	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	10
Helena	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Missoula	0		0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Idaho:											
Boise	0		0	15	3	2	3	1	0	0	9
Colorado:											
Denver	1	57	2	2	12	14	0	2	0	3	77
Pueblo	0		0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	14
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque	0		0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	9
Arizona:											
Phoenix	0		1	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	
Utah:											
Salt Lake City	0		0	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	30
Nevada:											
Reno	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Washington:											
Seattle	6		0			3	1		3	4	
Spokane	2		0			2	1	0	0	0	
Tacoma	0		0	0	4	4	1	0	0	0	38
Oregon:											
Portland	0	3	2	1	9	5	0	3	2	0	59
Salem	0	8	7	5	15	3	0	12	0	29	192
California:											
Los Angeles	23	103	10	96	29	64	19	17	3	16	344
Sacramento	0	3	2	0	7	1	0	2	1	11	35
San Francisco	2	70	7	0	15	3	0	12	0	29	192

City reports for week ended January 28, 1933—Continued

State and city	Meningococcus meningitis		Polio-myelitis cases	State and city	Meningococcus meningitis		Polio-myelitis cases
	Cases	Deaths			Cases	Deaths	
Massachusetts: Boston.....	1	1	0	Nebraska: Omaha.....	1	0	0
New York: New York.....	1	1	2	Maryland: Baltimore.....	1	0	0
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia.....	0	1	1	District of Columbia: Washington.....	1	0	0
Ohio: Cincinnati.....	1	0	0	Virginia: Norfolk.....	0	0	1
Cleveland.....	1	0	0	West Virginia: Wheeling.....	0	0	1
Toledo.....	0	0	1	Tennessee: Nashville.....	0	2	0
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	2	0	0	Alabama: Birmingham.....	1	1	0
Illinois: Chicago.....	14	9	0	Louisiana: New Orleans.....	0	1	1
Michigan: Detroit.....	1	0	0	Oklahoma: Tulsa.....	1	0	0
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	1	0	0	Washington: Seattle.....	1	0	0
Racine.....	1	0	0	Oregon: Portland.....	1	0	0
Iowa: Sioux City.....	1	0	0	California: Los Angeles.....	0	0	2
Missouri: Kansas City.....	0	1	0				
St. Louis.....	1	0	0				

Lethargic encephalitis.—Cases: Pittsburgh, 1; Detroit, 1; Atlanta, 1.

Dengue.—Cases: Charleston, S. C., 10.

Pellagra.—Cases: Brunswick, 1; Savannah, 1; Birmingham, 1; Montgomery, 1; New Orleans, 2.

Typeus fever.—Cases: Mobile, 1.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

BRITISH ISLES

Influenza.—During the week ended January 21, 1933, 1,589 deaths from influenza were recorded in the 118 great towns of England and Wales, as compared with 1,041 deaths for the preceding week. The general death rate in these towns rose to 22.2 per 1,000 population as compared with 18.7 for the preceding week. In Greater London the general death rate for the week ended January 21, 1933, was 20.9 per 1,000.¹

For the week ended January 28, 1933, 84 deaths from influenza were reported in the 16 principal towns of Scotland. The general death rate for these towns for that week was 20.9 per 1,000, as compared with 20.4 for the preceding week. The general death rate in Glasgow dropped from 18 for the week ended January 21 to 17.9 for the week ended January 28.¹

In Northern Ireland the prevalence of influenza increased during the early part of January. In Belfast the influenza deaths for the first three weeks of the year were 1, 6, and 37, respectively, and the general death rates in Belfast for the three weeks were 14.2, 17.2, and 29.5 per 1,000.

CANADA

Provinces—Communicable diseases—Week ended January 21, 1933.—The Department of Pensions and National Health of Canada reports cases of certain communicable diseases for the week ended January 21, 1933 as follows:

Disease	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
Cerebrospinal meningitis			1		1	1		1		4
Chicken pox	3	10		173	320	30	15	4	34	589
Diphtheria		3	6	26	33	4	1			73
Erysipela				1	6				1	8
Influenza	2	28		172	343	238	42		113	938
Lethargic encephalitis					1					1
Measles	16	6	42	514	1	4	15	29		627
Mumps		2			124	26	2	4		158
Paratyphoid fever					1					1
Pneumonia	3				15		8		8	34
Poliomyelitis				1	1					2
Scarlet fever	1	4	2	79	96	10	12	2	9	221
Tuberculosis	1	1	2	82	70	17	1		36	210
Typhoid fever			1	6	7	1			2	17
Undulant fever					1					1
Whooping cough				188	123	15	21	1	25	376

¹ Figures for earlier weeks will be found in the Public Health Reports of Feb. 10, 1933, p. 161.

Quebec Province—Communicable diseases—Four weeks ended January 28, 1933.—The Bureau of Health of the Province of Quebec, Canada, reports cases of certain communicable diseases for the four weeks ended January 28, 1933, as follows:

Disease	Week ended—			
	Jan. 7	Jan. 14	Jan. 21	Jan. 28
Cerebrospinal meningitis		1		1
Chicken pox	107	227	173	135
Diphtheria	28	26	26	41
Erysipelas	4	5		4
German measles	1	3	1	3
Influenza	20	23	172	41
Lethargic encephalitis		1		1
Measles	68	72	41	41
Poliomyelitis	4	4		5
Puerperal septicemia		2		1
Scarlet fever	75	86	79	77
Tuberculosis	34	60	82	49
Typhoid fever	8	15	6	12
Whooping cough	39	142	188	136

CUBA

Habana—Communicable diseases—Four weeks ended January 28, 1933.—During the four weeks ended January 28, 1933, certain communicable diseases were reported in Habana, Cuba, as follows:

Disease	Cases	Deaths	Disease	Cases	Deaths
Chicken pox	2		Measles	2	
Diphtheria	17	4	Rabies	1	1
Leprosy	1	1	Tuberculosis	24	4
Malaria ¹	16		Typhoid fever ¹	7	2

¹ Many of these cases are from the interior of the island, outside of Habana.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER

(NOTE.—A table giving current information of the world prevalence of quarantinable diseases appeared in the Public Health Reports for January 27, 1933, pp. 101-112. A similar cumulative table will appear in the Public Health Reports to be issued February 24, 1933, and thereafter, at least for the time being, in the issue published on the last Friday of each month.)

Cholera

Philippine Islands.—For the week ended February 4, 1933, cholera was reported in Leyte Province, Philippine Islands as follows: Babatngon, 7 cases, 7 deaths; Barugo, 19 cases, 23 deaths; Baybay, 29 cases, 15 deaths.

Plague

Hawaii Territory.—A fatal case of plague was reported at Kukaiau, Island of Hawaii, January 30, 1933. Death occurred February 3, 1933. Two rats captured January 23 and two rats captured January 24, at the same place have been proved positive for plague. Kukaiau is about 175 miles from Honolulu.

Smallpox

China—Canton.—During the week ended January 28, 1933, 101 cases of smallpox with 7 deaths were reported at Canton, China.

Egypt—Alexandria.—During the week ended January 28, 1933, 192 cases of smallpox with 59 deaths were reported at Alexandria, Egypt.

Typhus Fever

On vessel.—The steamship *Munplace* arrived at New Orleans, January 26, 1933, from Progreso, Mexico, with a member of the crew suffering from typhus fever. Contacts were detained and the vessel was allowed to proceed after fumigation.